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Sufferers from Alcohol or Opium, send for a circular giving full information. T. T. SKEATE, M. D., Proprietor.

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Is free from impurities, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country stores generally, and by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HUSMAN, Philadelphia.

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Gives a beautiful finish to the linen. Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

Be sure you get Kingston's Silver-Grain.

## MOLDAVIA CREAM FOR THE HAIR.

Whiskers, and Mustaches, to grow luxuriously. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATHURST, No. 16 Broadway.

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Color, fashionably cut and made. MICKLETHY, No. 43 Broadway, cor. Livingston.

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Now on hand for fifty dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

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CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world. SPERRY & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

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At reduced prices, with the new Improved Loop. Call now at No. 12 Broadway, cor. Livingston.

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

All business letters and other communications should be addressed to "The Tribune," No. 12 Broadway, New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Both branches of the Common Council met last evening, but transacted no business of special importance.

Col. Lamont who accompanied President Lincoln from Springfield has gone to Fort Sumter probably to examine and report upon the state of the fort.

The Senatorial Committee intrusted with the investigation of charges of malfeasance against certain New-York Harbor-Masters, met yesterday, in this city. We give elsewhere a report of the testimony taken.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference adjourned on Saturday to Staunton, Virginia, after adopting a plan of separation from the Northern Church, by a majority of 83. The Bishop subsequently pronounced the action void.

We print this morning a report of an attempt to rob the American Exchange Bank, in which the thieves must have spent about six weeks of labor, and \$2,000 in money, undermining about 70 feet of solid masonry, and reaching the Bank vaults, but failing to force the safe.

Mr. Giddings was yesterday confirmed as Consul-General of British America by a vote of 39 to 10. The votes in the negative were those of Pro-Slavery Democrats who have not forgotten nor forgiven the vigor with which the indomitable old man has opposed their schemes.

Capt. Schenck of N. Y., has been appointed U. S. Consul to Havana. This is one of the most valuable and important of our foreign offices, and has long been a stronghold of the Pro-Slavery faction who have hitherto always taken care to have it filled by one of their own tools. It is a post in which a resolute Anti-Slavery man can do much to check and break up the slave-trade.

As has for some time been expected, Mr. Hiram Barney of this city has been nominated to the Senate for the important office of Collector of New-York. It is an appointment which must meet with general approbation. Mr. Barney is a lawyer of high character and business capacity, a decided Republican of Democratic antecedents. He will, no doubt, be confirmed at once, and enter upon the discharge of his duties without delay.

W. J. Kellogg of Michigan has been appointed Chief-Justice of Nebraska; James Leslie, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons; Wm. H. Carpenter of New-York, Consul at Foo Chow, China; W. P. Mangum, Jr., of North Carolina, Consul at Ningpo, China; E. Van Horn of Iowa, Consul at Marseilles; Richard P. Parsons of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro; Mark Howard, Consul at Messina; and W. H. Fry of New-York, Secretary of Legation to Sardinia.

The Pro-Slavery journals of the North, in the absence of any more substantial aid and comfort, are deriving great satisfaction from a declaration in the British House of Commons recently made by a Mr. Gregory, "that at an early day he would call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America." It is not a little strange that the party which has always prided itself on being the anti-British party should now be so exultant over the prospect that the British Government will lend its countenance and assistance to the enemies of the Union. Nevertheless we are compelled to deplore them even of that questionable gratification.

by stating what is well known to all conversant with English affairs, that Mr. Gregory is only an Irish member of very low reputation and no influence, who recently visited this country, where he consorted chiefly with slaveholders and Pro-Slavery Northerners, and that his motion is of no more consequence than a speech in the Senate by Wigfall, or a resolution in the House of Representatives by Roger Pryor.

## CUTTING OFF THEIR OWN FINGERS.

The refusal of the Free-Labor States to consent to the further Territorial extension of Slavery has been made the occasion, or at least the pretense, for the attempt now on foot to break up the Union—that Union which hitherto has been the pride and boast of the American people, and the hope everywhere of all who have faith in the possibility of popular self-government. The Disunionists also allege a disposition on the part of the Free-Labor States to employ the powers of the Federal Government not merely for the restriction of Slavery within its existing limits, but so as gradually to contract those limits, and to drive that institution, by degrees, into a corner. How, under the Federal Constitution, this object is to be accomplished, the Disunionists fail to show. But, assuming that such is the wish and intention of the Republican party, they assume at the same time that means and pretenses will be found for giving effect to that wish and intention. It is perhaps natural enough that they should judge others by themselves; and, no doubt, the same system of interpretation which has found in the Constitution the doctrine of nullification, the indefensible right of seceding, to introduce itself into all the Territories of the Union, and the right of Secession, might easily discover in that instrument a power on the part of the Federal Government of direct interference with Slavery in the States.

But even admitting all that the Disunionists urge, it is still very difficult to see how they are going to better their case by the policy which they are now pursuing. Secession, supposing it ever so successfully accomplished, is certainly not going to open the door to the admission of slaveholding into any of the existing Territories of the United States. Those Territories and any claim or pretense to them must be abandoned at the same time with the Union. Then, again, what will be the prospect of the new slaveholding Confederacy as respects the acquisition of new territory? It is now a good while that the eyes of the Slavery-extensionists have been greedily fixed upon the Island of Cuba. President Pierce tried his best to pick a quarrel with Spain, which might serve as an excuse for the invasion and conquest of that island. President Buchanan may be said to have purchased his Presidential nomination by his signature to the famous Ostend Manifesto, in which the right of the United States to conquer Cuba or compel Spain to sell it, was so shamelessly maintained. But how will the projected slaveholding Confederacy be able to carry out this policy, either by conquest or purchase? The treasury of the United States, the navy and the army of the United States, furnished facilities for such operations, in which a mere slaveholding Confederacy would find itself sadly deficient. The conquest of Cuba could not be attempted without a naval force, and a command of shipping altogether beyond the means or hopes of any such Confederacy. Even supposing this difficulty overcome, there would be others still more formidable in the way. Great Britain, which might hesitate to quarrel with the United States on the question of labor, would have no doubts about interfering as against a feeble fifth-rate power, while, instead of having through the complicity of Presidents like Pierce or Buchanan, the moral and material aid of the Northern States, the whole power of those States would be found cooperating with England to nip such an enterprise in the bud, should it ever be undertaken.

The same obstacles would stand in the way of any expectation of a further extension of the Southern dominion on the side of Mexico. However formidable to their neighbors the slaveholders may have seemed, and may have been, when backed, as in the Mexican war, by the power and resources of the Union, as a separate Confederacy they must give up all their ambitious hopes, and be content to sink into comparative insignificance. Instead of pushing their conquests south, they might indeed think themselves sufficiently happy in being able to repel invasion from the North; certainly at least if there is any reality in that spirit of aggression on the part of the North which they put forward as the excuse for disunion.

But not only will the setting up of a distinct slaveholding Confederacy thus give an effectual quietus to all the plans and projects hitherto so ardently cherished for the territorial expansion of Slavery, it will tend directly and in a much more formidable degree than would any policy which the Republican party would be able to adopt, to narrow the existing limits of slaveholding. And this effect may be equally expected, whether disunion limits itself to the Gulf States, or whether it succeeds in drawing off a greater or less number, or the whole even, of the Border Slave States. If the Border Slave States conclude to remain in the Union, great, no doubt, will be the disgust on the part of the disunionist slaveholders therein. Is it not reasonable to expect that, having failed to drag their States into the policy of disunion, they themselves, or large numbers of them, will hasten to withdraw from a jurisdiction which they had vainly attempted to shake off, and will retire within the limits of the second States? To their disgust with the Union will then be added a disgust still more intense with their own States; and reduced thus to a double insignificance, will they not hasten to shake the dust off of their feet and to retire with their slaves into a more congenial region? This migration once begun, the further it goes on the more uncomfortable and out of place the remaining Border Disunionists will find themselves, and the result may be expected of a large withdrawal of slave labor and the substitution of free labor in its place. A Disunionist migration from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland would effectually destroy the slaveholding influence in those States give place to a vast increase in them of white population and of wealth, and bring them substantially over to the side of Free Labor. Virginia, more than half of whose territory is already non-slaveholding, might see the other half of it speedily restored to Free Labor, so that the final result of the Secession movement would seem likely to be the cooping up of the slaveholders within half their present limits.

Should Virginia herself and other of the Border States be temporarily drawn into the Secession

whirlpool, that might even precipitate the result above pointed out. With a wide barrier of slaveholding territory interposed between themselves and the North, the Gulf States feel themselves comparatively secure from trouble. They trust to these intervening States either to ward off the blow altogether, or at least greatly to diminish its force. But what would be the position of Virginia with her five hundred thousand slaves, separated from the Union and placed in an attitude of hostility to the free-labor, and as her disunionist politicians insist, the slave-liberating population on her northern border? This certainly would not be a state of things which would tend to reassure the disturbed minds of the slaveholders, or to give any increase of security or value to property in slaves. With the new inducement thus offered to their slaves to run away, the new facilities thus furnished to escape, the utter hopelessness of any reclamation, and the constant danger hanging over their heads of war, invasion, and a forced emancipation, we might expect to see a rapid transfer of slaves to places of greater immediate security. Add to this the constant internal agitation to which those States would be exposed on the question of returning again to the Union, since it could not be expected that their non-slaveholding masses would submit, without a struggle, to be cut off from all connection with their Northern brethren. It cannot be questioned that all these causes combined would act powerfully upon the Border State slaveholders, and would give a new and powerful impulse to that transfer southward of the negro population which has been going on with an increasing velocity for the last forty years.

Viewed, then, as a scheme for giving territorial extension to slaveholding, or even as a project for maintaining that institution at its present extension, the disunion treason must be regarded as a gross delusion. Its evident tendency is to add powerful political to the strong economical causes which have been for some time operating to draw off the slaves from the Border States, and to coope them up in the Gulf tier. In case the leaders in this enterprise should succeed in seducing into complicity with them the Border Slave States, they would not then escape that struggle between Free-Labor and Slave-Labor sentiments and interests which renders the present Union, as they represent, too vexatious to be endured. The new Confederacy would still contain a Free-Labor element, which, with the concentration of the slaves in the southern tier of States, would grow stronger and stronger, and which might before long drive those more Southern States to the necessity of a new secession from their unmanageable allies.

## WILL THE CONTROLLER RECTIFY?

We would direct the attention of Mr. Controller Hays to a gross irregularity committed, doubtless, by some of the subordinates in his office, through which the city is losing with each day that passes the interest due on several hundred thousand dollars. Indeed, if it were not that Mr. Hays has been known to declare himself wholly indifferent to the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature having for its object to transfer the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments from the Street Department to that of Finance, it might be thought that he was purposely winking at a practice which has been costing the city for several months the legal interest on more than three hundred thousand dollars, in order to secure an avalanche of fees and perquisites to the Collectors of Assessments, who are to be appointed by himself on the passage of the Hon. Horatio N. Sherwood's bill. Mr. Hays, however, standing perfectly neutral in this matter, we must look to his subordinates as the guilty parties, and have to beg the Controller's early attention to their case.

Mr. Hays is aware that the charter provides clearly and specifically that all assessment-lists, immediately after being confirmed by the Common Council, shall be delivered over to the Collector of Assessments, who shall distribute or apportion said lists among his deputies; and that it shall then be the duty of said Collector and Deputies to notify without delay the property-holders named in said lists of the amounts charged against them, and to call upon said property-holders for payment of the same. The law further provides that unless the amounts charged be paid "within sixty days" after the issue of notification, then said amounts shall bear seven per cent interest to the city until paid; provided, further, that if not paid within a year, the names of the defaulting property-holders shall be returned to the Bureau of Arrears and charged at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. These provisions are clear and simple, giving to the Controller legally no power whatever over the assessment lists, but requiring that they shall pass immediately after confirmation by the Common Council into the hands of the Collector of Assessments and his Deputies for collection.

Under this state of facts, we can well fancy how mortified Mr. Hays will be to learn that after since the first meeting of the project to transfer this Bureau to his own department—an act, we might say, ever since the election of the Hon. Horatio N. Sherwood—the clerks in the Finance Department have illegally seized and retained all assessment-lists from the proper Bureau; in some cases keeping them more than three months on their passage (which should be instantaneous) between the Common Council, after being confirmed, and the Bureau for collection—the total of these illegal stoppages now amounting to more than \$300,000, and the current run running that all these arrears are to be thrown in as a *bonne banche* to the new Collector and his deputies who are to be appointed by the Controller after the passage of Sherwood's bill. The subordinates in the Finance Department have also denied payment of assessments, amounting to more than \$80,000 due on city property, the supposition also being that Mr. Sherwood has induced the subordinates to hold back this payment until he shall be in office himself, and therefore the recipient of the two per cent due on all these amounts.

If it be the intention to reappoint Mr. Sherwood in order that he may clear off the delinquency in his former accounts while in the position of Deputy Collector, the purpose is no doubt in a certain sense laudable. But as the city has already lost 7 per cent interest on nearly \$300,000 for three months by this illegal detention of assessment lists in the Department of the Controller, and as Mr. Sherwood, when appointed, can only get his share of 2 per cent on all the collections made, we beg Mr. Hays to revise the action of his subordinates in this matter, and cause them to find some way of re-

warding their legislative champion that will be less costly to the city.

## THE CENSUS OF 1860.

At length we have from the proper Bureau at Washington the official footings of the late Census. For the purpose of more convenient comparison, we have divided the States into geographical sections, and separated the Free from the Slave Territory. The grand result shows a population in June last of 31,429,891, of 23,191,876 in 1850; being an increase of 8,238,015 for the decade, or 35.53 per cent. This increase is singularly near the guess or rather calculation made in 1850. That guess, based on the per centage of increase from 1840 to 1850, put the total for 1860 at 31,510,802, only 90,911 out of the way. The ratio of increase for each ten years is also singularly regular: 1800, 35.02; 1810, 36.45; 1820, 33.13; 1830, 33.49; 1840, 32.67; 1850, 35.27; 1860, 35.53, average each decade 34.57, or nearly 34 per cent per annum.

Beginning at the East, we have the following figures for the

## NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

States. 1850. 1860. Reps. Loss. Gain.

Maine..... 203,794 283,726 3 0 0

New-Hampshire..... 217,076 289,728 3 0 0

Massachusetts..... 682,923 879,571 11 0 0

Vermont..... 214,545 281,126 3 0 0

Rhode Island..... 147,545 174,241 1 0 0

Connecticut..... 230,726 309,126 4 0 0

Total..... 1,366,389 1,837,429 24 0 0

Gain in ten years, 470,040, or 34.43 per cent.

By the new ratio for representation, New England loses four members of Congress. Vermont has stood still, showing only 906 increase in ten years, or less than one-third of one per cent. Maine grows only 45,107, or less than eight per cent. New-Hampshire only 8,096, or a little more than two-and-a-half per cent. This shows that the agricultural population of these cold regions migrates rapidly to the more fruitful soil and temperate climate of the West. In the manufacturing sections of New-England, especially in the villages, the growth has been much greater. Massachusetts grows 237,551, or about twenty-four per cent; Rhode Island, 27,576, or 19 per cent; Connecticut, 89,557, nearly 25 per cent.

The great Middle States of New-York and Pennsylvania exhibit an immense stride, although they too lose in the number of their representatives.

## MIDDLE STATES.

States. 1850. 1860. Reps. Loss. Gain.

New-York..... 3,097,454 3,827,021 31 2 0

Pennsylvania..... 2,311,706 2,936,729 23 2 0

Total..... 5,409,160 7,763,750 54 4 0

Gain in ten years, 2,354,590, or 43.53 per cent.

New-York holds her proud preeminence as the Empire State, increasing since 1850 730,148, nearly 26 per cent. She has a population nearly double that of the free population of the six first seceding States. Pennsylvania increases 625,554, or nearly 26 per cent, the same as New-York. New-Jersey, 182,240, over 37 per cent—the largest growth of any of the old States.

The busy, teeming North-West next claims attention. The growth here has been rapid, but we believe not quite up to the expectations of the people.

## NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

States. 1850. 1860. Reps. Loss. Gain.

Ohio..... 1,506,234 2,232,594 16 2 0

Michigan..... 367,654 504,112 4 0 0

Indiana..... 821,419 1,171,720 11 0 0

Wisconsin..... 221,419 374,000 3 0 0

Minnesota..... 67,777 162,922 1 0 0

Total..... 2,985,403 4,445,348 35 2 0

Gain for ten years, 1,460,000, or nearly 49 per cent.

These States lose 4 and gain 12 Representatives. Ohio, the oldest, gains 332,370, over 18 per cent. Michigan, 351,458, almost 90 per cent. Indiana, 350,063, nearly 37 per cent. Illinois more than doubles, her increase being 600,283, or more than 101 per cent. Wisconsin grows 470,189, or 151 per cent. Iowa gains 427,734, about 251 per cent. Minnesota and Kansas need no comparison, as they are entirely new States.

There remains of Free Soil, the Pacific States and all the Territories except the District of Columbia.

## PACIFIC STATES.

States. 1850. 1860. Reps. Loss. Gain.

California..... 232,997 390,613 3 0 1

Oregon..... 52,734 125,419 1 0 1

Total..... 285,731 516,032 4 0 2

Gain for ten years, 230,301, or nearly 80 per cent.

California gains 257,616, over 110 per cent. Oregon, 39,170, or 74 per cent.

## THE FREE TERRITORIES.

Territories. 1850. 1860. Increase.

Colorado..... 34,177 34,177 0 0 0

Nebraska..... 4,379 4,379 0 0 0

Montana..... 22,422 22,422 0 0 0

Washington..... 11,728 11,728 0 0 0

Utah..... 32,141 32,141 0 0 0

Idaho..... 11,250 11,250 0 0 0

Total..... 112,877 112,877 0 0 0

The entire Free growth is summed up in the following figures:

States. 1850. 1860. Increase.

Maine..... 203,794 283,726 80,000

New-Hampshire..... 217,076 289,728 72,652

Massachusetts..... 682,923 879,571 196,648

Vermont..... 214,545 281,126 66,581

Rhode Island..... 147,545 174,241 26,696

Connecticut..... 230,726 309,126 78,400

New-York..... 3,097,454 3,827,021 729,567

Pennsylvania..... 2,311,706 2,936,729 625,023

Ohio..... 1,506,234 2,232,594 726,360

Michigan..... 367,654 504,112 136,458

Indiana..... 821,419 1,171,720 350,301

Wisconsin..... 221,419 374,000 152,581

Minnesota..... 67,777 162,922 95,145

California..... 232,997 390,613 157,616

Oregon..... 52,734 125,419 72,685

Total..... 11,429,891 15,429,891 4,000,000

The increase in all the above in 10 years is not quite 34 per cent. There are 29 slaves in Utah, 24 in New-Mexico, and 10 in Nebraska, in the above figures.

The Slave States that have not seceded return as follows:

## SECEDED SLAVE STATES.

States. 1850. 1860. Reps. Loss. Gain.

Delaware..... 35,734 35,734 0 0 0

Maryland..... 305,000 305,000 0 0 0

Virginia..... 1,000,000 1,000,000 0 0 0

Arkansas..... 100,000 100,000 0 0 0

Missouri..... 1,000,000 1,000,000 0 0 0

Texas..... 1,000,000 1,000,000 0 0 0

Total..... 3,440,734 3,440,734 0 0 0

Gain in slaves for 10 years, 100,000, or not quite 14 per cent. Gain in free population, 1,220,376, less than 24 per cent. In Delaware and Maryland, slaves have decreased considerably. Virginia shows but 18,000 more in 1850; Kentucky not 15,000 more. Arkansas more than doubles both free and slave; Missouri adds 300,000 to her free, and 25,000 only to her slaves; Tennessee adds about 70,000 free, and 35,000 slaves; North Carolina 80,000 free, 45,000 slaves. Except Arkansas, comparatively a new State, and Missouri, surrounded almost by Free States, none of this region shows remarkable growth.

Lastly, we have the Southern Confederacy of seven States. They return as follows: